

FOOTWEAR MARKET OF HONOLULU HAS UNSTABLE FUTURE

Advancing Trend of Prices of All Grades of Goods Is Annoying Local Dealers

STOCKS ARE SCARCE AND SUPPLIES ALSO

Uncertainty of Leather Supply and Other Elements in Trade Make Buying Difficult

Honolulu dealers in footwear admit that they are completely "at sea" regarding the future of the shoe market and while reports from the mainland are to the effect that the leather market is strong and active the warning is sounded that supplies of all kinds are scarce. The advancing trend of footwear prices, which has been one of the most annoying features of the trade in Hawaii, is as decided at the present time as when the war embargoes were first laid, and no quotations given to the local dealers by the mainland wholesalers are guaranteed. Many manufacturers have notified their clients that prices are day to day figures.

There have been exaggerations in the reported prices of shoes, but it is a fact that staples of all grades from men's to infants' sizes show an average advance over the spring of 1915 of about fifteen percent wholesale. There is, however, a greater distinction than ever before, between the staple lines and the fancy footwear which the women's departments are now making, as is indicated in the high boot which takes four feet of stock to the pair instead of three feet to a pair of staples.

Situation Extremely Trying
Moreover, the high boot is cut from stock which today is not only extremely expensive, but the supply is short. Skins ordinarily selling at eighteen cents to twenty-four cents a foot are bringing from twenty-four cents to forty cents. In some cases fifty cents additional in the upper alone is shown added to which are the advances in the cost of soles and all other material used in the production.

Although much of this bears equally upon all footwear, there is a certain amount of hazard in carrying extreme styles which must be reckoned with, because in the end a loss in the clearance sales may be considerable.

As conditions in the shoe market are today, there is scarcely one manufacturer who will take a fair-size order for August and September delivery, even at a so-called flexible price. There is so much depending upon elements beyond control that ordinary calculations are of no account, and as for anticipating with any degree of accuracy, merchants have long since given it up.

The situation, therefore, is extremely trying for both buyers and sellers, in fact unequalled in the annals of the trade. Buyers are waiting orders with no takers, which was never experienced before.

Buckle Colonials Have Call

Safety, not caution, is manifested on every hand. Manufacturers of men's shoes, medium or fine grades, figure contracts from a basis of stock in hand, or what they are sure of getting. Little account is taken of tanners' promises. The volume of trade is good enough, and many orders are booked for early shipment, but the future is so clouded with possibilities that accepting business offered in the customary way is a risk which almost none assumes.

Women's footwear is so changeable that it keeps the trade guessing what to make or what to buy. All factories making Easter goods were rushed. Manufacturers say the advent of summer should stop the sale of high boots but there is no surety of it, as orders are still in evidence for shipment well into June. The high boot is increasing in popularity in Honolulu. Low cuts are moving slowly, those for street wear, however, in quantities usual to this season of the year. So far buckle colonials have the call. The hane of these manufacturers is the scarcity of kid stock, and substituting of all sorts is the result. Prices are high, but are no bar to buying if goods can be had in time to catch the trade of the jobbers.

Manufacturers of misses' and children's shoes say they have booked a liberal amount of business, high grade and low grades being well ordered up. Kid shoes are sold with caution, and orders in particular. Often orders for tan shoes of any kind are either turned down or accepted with well understood provisos. As most of this business is along staple lines there is little to be concerned about as to repudiating contracts.

Prices Will Not Slump

The recent big start toward a clean up by the packers of their February and March hides could not help but be gratifying. Sales of about 200,000 sides at a smart advance over a year ago prices show there is no indication of weakness.

Although there are some left to be disposed of, it is the assumption that the prices obtained will be maintained if not bettered.

In the South, shedding was noted in March, and April and May takeoffs promise well. From now on the quality will gradually improve, with values a close companion.

The big demand for leather, and a notable activity in all mercantile centers, make a shump in prices almost inconceivable, in fact, to those in the business, high valuations are the usual

TWENTY-FIFTH HELPS NATION-WIDE CAUSE

Raising Contribution Towards Fund For Memorial To Booker T. Washington

Men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, stationed at Schofield, are taking active interest in the two million dollar memorial being raised by people of the United States in honor of the late Booker T. Washington and soon after the next army payday a goodly sum of money will go forward from the Twenty-fifth to Emmett Scott, secretary of the national committee in charge of the big memorial at Tuskegee, Alabama.

Already \$125 has been handed to Chairman O. J. W. Scott by men of the Twenty-fifth and a large number of additional contributions have been promised as soon as others of the regiment receive their next monthly payment.

To Honor His Memory
The trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institution are raising a fund of \$2,000,000 to perpetuate the institute in honor of its founder, who died November 14, 1915. Of that amount the colored people of America have been called upon to contribute \$250,000. The white people have agreed to raise the remainder and \$650,000 has been subscribed at this date by wealthy persons in New York.

The \$250,000 to be raised by the colored people is to be used in the erection of a building over the grave of Booker Washington, at Tuskegee, the \$1,750,000 donated by white people will form an endowment for the perpetual maintenance of the building. This kind of monument was decided upon, instead of a mausoleum or mere tombstone, the people of his race deeming that in this way can best be expressed their feeling that the soul and the achievements of Booker Washington still live.

Scott Widely Known
Emmett Scott, in active charge of the movement as secretary, was formerly Washington's private secretary. He is a man of national prominence also by reason of the fact that he was sent by President Taft as America's representative to Liberia. In Roosevelt's administration he was instrumental in having colored musicians selected as chief musicians in the four colored regiments.

Of the colored regiments it is said the Twenty-fifth perhaps stood closest to Booker Washington. Only a year ago, while he was in charge of a museum at the national capital he asked the Twenty-fifth to assist him in making a collection of the regiments' last post exchange awaiting shipment, last fall when news of the great man's death came. Several men of the organization are from Tuskegee Institute. The memorial service conducted in the regimental hall last fall was the biggest event the Twenty-fifth has held since it came to the Islands and one of the greatest army memorials ever witnessed here.

Accompaniments to contracting, therefore, with no chances of note in European affairs, the markets correlated with the shoe business should if anything increase in strength.

Commodities are not influenced by past records, therefore, if conditions still show demands equal to or in excess of supplies, buyers will find themselves corresponding because there are actually no high or low prices, only as they may be compared with those of the past.

If the war comes to a close soon, all values are expected to recede, but as long as it lasts there is no prospect for cheaper hides or skins; therefore, footwear made from leather will hold a relative strength.

Leathers Are Very Scarce
B. A. hemlock sole leather is in short supply. Orders are accumulating as the receipts are not equal to the demand. Prices range from thirty-one cents to thirty-five cents.

Union sole is selling rapidly, or rather would if tanners were able to get their output nearer to the demand or get it to market in the usual time. Sixty cents seems to be maintained for choice light backs tannery run from fifty-four cents up.

Tanners of oak backs report the demand all that can be desired, with prospective supply below requirements. Prices are firm at sixty-two cents, and the market may go still higher. Calfekins are scarce to a point that prices would break all records if desirable weights and colors could be delivered as needed. The expected receipts from abroad have not yet materialized and tanners are still short of the raw material. The outlook is not at all promising.

Side upper leather is moving well. There is a shortage of colors, some being practically out of the market. Elk is in good demand. Chrome holds strong with the shoe folks, even at the advance. There is a fair demand for bark tanned sides, though it hardly seems probable that it will ever compete successfully with chrome and waterproof, even at the difference in price.

Japanese Goods In Demand
Japanners of patent cut are ordered up for weeks to come, and the shoe people are having difficulty to get required amounts. Patent sides are selling well, and the trade is calling for prompt shipments as the season is now at its height.

Nothing new appears in the glove-kid situation. There are no signs of an increase in the supply, and prices are firm with a trend upward. Captoes have had such a demand that choice stock is now up to the former medium figures of glazed kid, and under the active demand shipments are none too prompt. Colors are selling well. The indications are that they will be in good demand until the fall season at least.

HERD BOAR NEEDS PLENTY OF ROOM

Common Practice of Penning Herd Sire in Quarters Is Bad

Don't shut your herd boar up in a "two-by-four" lot and expect him to remain in strong, active, breeding condition.

If there is any animal in the herd that should have exercise, and lots of it, it is the herd boar. And he can't get it in the average pen where most boars are kept.

Quarter of an acre is not too much ground for the boar lot, and it is much better if it be long and narrow, rather than more nearly square. His sleeping quarters, or shelter, should be placed at, or near one end and his feeding place at the other. This will force him getting exercise whenever he comes up for food. Further, he should have access to pasture or some sort of green feed.

Just remember, that the herd boar is the head of the herd, and the right kind of handling will be more than repaid by the better kind of pigs he will begot. One cannot afford to be land stings or feed a pig when he comes to the caring for the herd. And all this applies with equal force to brood sows. The herd boar and the brood sows make up the factory on the hog farm, and their product is determined by their condition.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION EQUALS CASH CAPITAL

Professor Warren of Cornell recently made a farm survey in one of the western counties of New York to find out whether there is any relation between agricultural education and earning capacity of the farmers.

In this survey 292 farmers were recorded as having no more than a district school education. What about their after-life? Professor Warren asks. "They became tenants at the average age of twenty-eight and owners of farms at thirty-six."

"One hundred and twelve had some high school education. How about them? They became tenants at the average age of twenty-six and owners at thirty-two, at the age of fifty-one the district school men had a capital of \$6,435 and the high school men a capital of \$10,000. The former secured a labor income per year of \$404 and the latter got \$761."

Now let these figures sink deep into your minds when you are thinking if it will pay to give that boy a bit of high school education or send him to an agricultural college if you intend him to make his living by cultivating the land.

CORN AND ALFALFA HAY CASH CROPS FOR FARMERS

With freight rates on hay and grain steadily rising it looks as though corn ought to be a good crop for Island farmers to plant. Ground corn makes better feed for stock than rolled barley and the plantations will buy it if they can get it in quantity. Oats do well in some locations if sown at the right season, and hence oat hay might also be a good speculation.

Every rancher and small farmer ought to plant Sudan grass as a matter of course, and alfalfa if there is irrigation water handy, because alfalfa is the best forage that was ever invented. Experiments at the College of Hawaii by F. G. Krauss, a few years back, proved that the proper way to get big alfalfa crops is to sow it in drills twenty-four inches apart, cultivate between the rows with a spring tooth harrow, and return all the stubble manure to the field. This, with plenty of water, produces so much green alfalfa that no one who has not tried it, will believe the record. Feed and forage are going to be cash crops for Hawaiian farmers this year.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE, AND HOW TO MAKE IT

Practically every farmer raises some potatoes, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers and grapes in his garden if his location permits. If he does, he usually finds it necessary to make use of some good spray. For this purpose Circular 48 of the New Jersey station advises the use of Bordeaux mixture made up according to the following formula: Copper sulphate (blue stone), 5 lbs.; quick lime, test grade, 5 lbs.; water, 50 gal. ions. For other crops it is sometimes used in proportions, 6-6-50, 4-4-50, and 12-5-50.

The circular gives these cautions which are applicable in all cases: Understand why you are spraying. Spray at the proper time. Spray with the proper mixture. Spray thoroughly. Always clean the spray outfit after using.

Butter and Alfalfa

California butter is being shipped to the New York markets in carload lots. Recent sales have established a base price around thirty-eight cents for U. S. Western product, and shippers declare this highly satisfactory, as it leaves a good profit to the creameries after the freight has been paid. Cheap alfalfa hay and pasture and cheap milk stuffs are what has made it possible for California to expand dairying to its present proportions.

Bankers Met Farmers

A banker-farmer conference was recently held in Wisconsin with delegates from forty-one counties representing both interests. The meeting was held at the state agricultural college and a strong program given which led to keen interest and discussion. A get-together, cooperative spirit characterized the conference.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION April 20, 1916.

Wholesale Only.

BUTTER AND EGGS

Island butter, lb. cwt.	27 to 40
Eggs, select, doz.	38
Eggs, No. 1, Island, doz.	33
Eggs, No. 2, Island, doz.	29 to 35
Eggs, duck, doz.	24

POULTRY

Broilers, lb.	23 to 38
Young chickens, lb.	23 to 33
Hens, lb.	23 to 27
Turkeys, lb.	23 to 40
Ducks, Muscovy, lb.	27 to 30
Ducks, Pekin, lb.	27 to 30
Ducks, Hawn, doz.	6.00 to 6.25

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE

Beans, string, green, lb.	04 to 05
Beans, string, wax, lb.	06 to 07
Beans, Lima in pod, lb.	03 1/2
Beans dry	
Beans, Maui Red, cwt.	5.00 to 5.25
Beans, calico, cwt.	4.00 to 4.50
Beans, small white, cwt.	5.00
Beets, doz. bunches	3.00
Carrots, doz. bunches	3.00
Cabbage, cwt.	3.00 to 3.50
Corn, sweet, 100 ears	2.00 to 2.25
Corn, Hawn, sm. yel. 35.00 to 40.00	
Corn, Hawn, lg. yel. 35.00 to 40.00	
Rice, Japanese seed, cwt.	3.53
Rice, Hawaiian, cwt.	4.10

FRUIT

Alligator pears, doz.	50 to 1.50
Bananas, bunch, Chinese, 20 to 30	
Bananas, bunch, Cooking, 75 to 1.25	
Brussels sprouts, doz.	40 to 50
Figs, 100	50
Grapes, Isabella, lb.	12

LIVESTOCK

(Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by weight dressed.)

Hogs, up to 150 lbs.	10 to 11
Hogs, 150 lbs. and over	.09 to .10

DRESSED MEATS

Beef, lb.	10 1/2 to 12
Veal, lb.	12 to 13
Pork, lb.	15 to 17

HIDES (Wet-salted)

Steer, No. 1, lb.	14 1/2
Steer, No. 2, lb.	13 1/2
Kips, lb.	14 1/2

FEED

The following are quotations on feed, L. S. Honolulu:

Corn, small yellow, ton	42.00 to 42.50
Corn, lg. yel. ton	40.00 to 41.00
Corn, cracked, ton	42.00 to 43.00
Barley, ton	29.00 to 31.00
Hay, alfalfa, ton	28.00 to 32.00
Seratch foot, ton	43.00 to 44.00
Alfalfa meal, ton	27.00 to 28.00

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Export Station, and is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have or sale and about when it will be ready to ship. For shipping mark of the Division is S. S. E. S. Letter address: Honolulu, P. O. Box 1937. Salesroom Waikiki corner Maunakea and Queen streets. Telephone 1810. Wireless address, TERMARK.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

There has been no change in the condition of the egg market during the past week. The demand is fairly good and prices steady. Duck eggs have dropped one cent.

The demand for poultry in good condition is good, especially for roasting chickens.

The Island supply of cabbage is still short. Sweet corn is beginning to arrive in larger quantities, and a few watermelons are coming in. Some Bermuda onions are being received, but the crop this year will be small. Tomatoes, cucumbers and string beans are getting more plentiful each week.

Some very good alligator pears were received from Kona this week. Chinese bananas are still a drug on the market but are not quite so plentiful as they were about two weeks ago. Large Mexican limes are selling well at good prices. The rough skinned Japanese lime is a poor seller and should not be planted except for home use.

The division has been able to dispose of large quantities of beef and veal lately at good prices. Some of the meat has been rather poor and consequently brought a lower price. Shippers should not kill poor stock. When shipping veal do not quarter the carcass but leave it in halves. There has been very slow sale for pork during the last two weeks, and shippers are advised not to send any more until the present supply is sold. The price is good for live turkeys at about two cents a pound. The Division could probably use a dozen of these a week. Any farmer having sheep for sale would do well to notify the Division as we often have calls for sheep.

The Division expects to receive an other large shipment of Sudan grass on the 25th, which can be sold at \$15.00 per 100 pounds or 20 cents a pound in smaller quantities. This grass is gaining favor with stockmen all over the Islands.

A. T. LONGLEY, Superintendent.

Waste Feeds For Cattle

In milling wheat between twenty-five and forty per cent of the grain is "offal," that is, that proportion of the grain appears as bran, middlings, gluten meal and other wastes, while only sixty to seventy-five per cent is flour. Hence for every million tons of wheat that goes into the flour mills not less than 250,000 tons comes out as cattle feed.

Cheap cattle feed is an essential of cheap milk, butter and meat production. Hawaii has enormous volumes of cane tops and molasses which can be utilized to good advantage in feeding animals.

A Crisis In Prunes

California prune growers are forming an active marketing association on the lines of the raisin growers association. The market is glutted with last year's crop on account of the cutting off of the European trade and a big crop is now in sight. The average yearly sack is about 200,000,000 pounds.

Sweet Potatoes

Sweet potatoes are high in price and not over-abundant. The quality of what is appearing in the markets is better than the average, indicating a growing interest on the part of the small farmers in the propagation of better commercial varieties.

Farmer and Soldiers

The State Fish and Game Commission (England) has passed the following resolution: "That this committee considers, in the interests of food production, that a definite assurance should be given by the government that men indispensable to agriculture who have become attached shall not be called away except as the last resource and until every other source of enlistment has been exhausted."

What Washington Says

Recent farm management surveys in Iowa (England) have made the following statement: "That the farmer with but little capital can, as a rule, make a better living by renting and operating a comparatively large farm than by putting his money into a small farm which he can buy outright."

A Fair Question

We never yet saw a dairy farmer who let things run in a loose, unneat manner, who would do nothing to bring up the standard of production in his herd, who made any money in dairying. Did you?—Hoard's Dairyman.

ISLAND MAN ONLY AT HEAD OF GUARD

Amendment Limits Selection of Adjutant-General To Residents of Hawaii

One amendment to the Chamberlain Army Bill, passed just prior to the final adoption of the amended measure in the senate, is of direct interest to Hawaii. This amendment limits the selection of the adjutant general of the national guard to residents of the Territory.

The original section of the Chamberlain Bill dealing with the adjutant-general of Hawaii, Alaska and the District of Columbia provided that such adjutant-general should be nominated by the President and not, as at present in the cases of Hawaii and Alaska, by the Governor of the Territory.

This would have made it possible for the President to send to Hawaii a mainlander to have charge of the local militia, and, if the salary to be attached to the office be big enough to be tempting, in all probability the local adjutant-generalship would have become the prize of some "insouciant Democrat" from some insouciant State, with more patriots than positions.

The amendment to the bill, whereby the adjutant general for Hawaii must be a resident prior to appointment, was introduced on Monday by Senator Warren of Wyoming and was incorporated in the bill on Tuesday, without opposition.

JUDGE MORROW WILL TRY FOSTER L. DAVIS

California Jurist, Assigned For Case, Will Arrive May 23

To try the case of the United States against Foster L. Davis who is charged with the commission of irregularities while he was deputy clerk of the federal court here, Judge William W. Morrow will arrive in Honolulu in the Matson on May 23.

Judge Morrow is not qualified to try this case and Judge Vaughan had been sworn in yet, and even then, had been qualified already as federal judge, he could not try the case, inasmuch as district attorney, he had handled the prosecution so far. Judge Clemens, telegraphed to Judge William B. Gillett of Portland, Oregon, the presiding judge of the United States circuit of appeals, to detail a member of his court to try Davis. The information but Judge Morrow would come was received yesterday here.

Judge Morrow, whose home is in San Francisco, is the oldest member of the ninth circuit court bench and one of the best known jurists in the United States. He is seventy years of age and although entitled to retire on full pay has preferred to remain on the bench.

HAWAII EXPO BOARD HAS SPENT \$97,820.59

The report of the Hawaii Fair Commission will be made public within a few weeks, it was announced yesterday. In all the report will show that \$97,820.59 of the total of \$100,000 was expended by the commission. The Hawaiian building will be re-leased to the exposition preservation league.

LAND BOARD TO HOLD SPECIAL MEETING, MAY 1

A special meeting of the land board (tax law) called for May 1, in the offices of the public utilities commission. The members of the board will gather at ten o'clock, to consider matters which have been hanging fire for some time. "There are many proposed leases, grants and other matters referred back to the land commissioner for further data, survey, and other necessary information, and allowed to remain in this office," said Commissioner Rivnlung yesterday.

"I am going to dig them out of the back files and dispose of them as soon as possible."

LAST OF BOOTH PLOTTERS PASSES OUT IN BALTIMORE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) BALTIMORE, April 22.—John Harris on Sunday, last of the alleged confederates of John Wilkes Booth, in the plot to murder Abraham Lincoln, died at his home here last night, aged seven years.

RATE-FIXING TO FOLLOW VERY SOON IN HILO CASE

If the transcript of the evidence in the investigation of the cost of making light and power by the Hilo Electric Company is received today it is expected that in a couple of days the commissioners will announce the rate to be paid by the Hilo Traction Company to the electric company for "power." Both concerns have agreed to abide by the rate set by the commission.

NEW LINE WILL OPEN

(Special Cablegram to Nippon Jiji.) TOKIO, April 22.—The Osaka Commercial Steamship Company yesterday announced that it has decided to open the South Sea line. The new line will begin operation Monday, April 24.

WELFARE STATION FOR CITY BABIES AIM OF WORKERS

Would Establish Systematic Campaign Against Fearful Infant Mortality Here

HAWAIIAN DEATHS NOW THIRTY-THREE PER CENT

Examination of Youngsters Will Open At Palama Settlement This Afternoon

The real object of Baby Week is to establish a permanent baby welfare station, where the present death rate among the youngsters of Honolulu can be beaten down to normal proportions. As it is now, among the Hawaiian population the rate is a most thirty-three per cent per thousand.

The "Week" which is scheduled to open this afternoon at one o'clock, will continue in session every afternoon during this week, from one to five o'clock. In each one of those hours, four a day, there will be twelve babies examined and registered, marked and returned to his or her proud mother. One every five minutes, and that rate is to be kept up all week, so that two hundred and fifty, and three hundred youngsters will pass through the hands of the doctors and nurses at Palama settlement.

Booths For Babies
The gymnasium has been blocked off into booths in which the different functions of the life and care of infants will be explained. There are booths which will show how babies should be fed and the cleanliness necessary in the handling of food will be explained. The clothing is shown in another enclosure. Home made furniture and handy arrangements for the bedroom and kitchen are shown in yet another place. A booth is given up to the baby's playthings and the objects which are sometimes handed to infants in a moment of desperation to quiet them.

The handling of dairy foods will be explained in one booth while the eyes and ears of the little ones and the care of them will be shown in a separate place. A little talk on the first teeth, and how they should be treated, will be given in the office of the settlement dentist. A large exhibit of the anti-tuberculosis league will be the means of showing many how not to treat patients suffering from the dread disease.

Where Most Babies Die
Two of the most interesting exhibits in the show are the maps of the city showing where the most babies are born and die. The locations are noted by the use of little pins and it is plain to be seen that the most thickly settled portions of the town are where most babies see the light of day first and close their eyes for the long journey ere they reach the age of a year. Moiliili and Palama are the portions of the city where the most babies die.

The Japanese hospital in Eliha street and the children's hospital also have a great many deaths. The births are marked in red crosses and a long King street opt Palama and Kalia way, the marks look like a representation of a fence so closely are they together. The tenement house districts have many pins to show deaths and many red marks to show births. Singular and sovery seem to go hand in hand with the babies and their coming and going. These maps have been made especially for the exhibit by the board of health and are remarkably interesting. It is hoped that from the interest they will awaken it may be possible to find a way to lessen the deaths in the districts where they appear to be the most common.

Must Be Registered
No babies will be examined, unless they have been first registered and a special room has been provided for the physical examinations of the children. A perfect baby is being sought for and it is thought from the many entries he will be found. Mortality tests will also be had and records kept of all the work done.

The ladies in charge of the "Baby Week" are much pleased with the great success they have met in their efforts. It will be a busy time for all concerned from the opening of the work at one o'clock this afternoon till the close at five o'clock Saturday.

WITNESS IN MURDER CASE TAMPERED WITH